



Europäisches Patentamt
European Patent Office
Office européen des brevets



(11) EP 1 302 719 A1

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(43) Date of publication:
16.04.2003 Bulletin 2003/16

(51) Int Cl.7: F21V 5/04, F21S 8/10
// F21W101:10

(21) Application number: 02020242.0

(22) Date of filing: 10.09.2002

(84) Designated Contracting States:
AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR
IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE SK TR
Designated Extension States:
AL LT LV MK RO SI

(72) Inventors:
• Tokoro, Yusoke
Wako-shi, Saitama-ken (JP)
• Tanuchi, Hitoshi
Meguro-ku, Tokyo (JP)
• Akutagawa, Takashi
Meguro-ku, Tokyo (JP)

(30) Priority: 15.10.2001 JP 2001316880

(71) Applicants:
• HONDA GIKEN KOGYO KABUSHIKI KAISHA
Minato-ku Tokyo (JP)
• Stanley Electric Co., Ltd.
Meguro-ku Tokyo (JP)

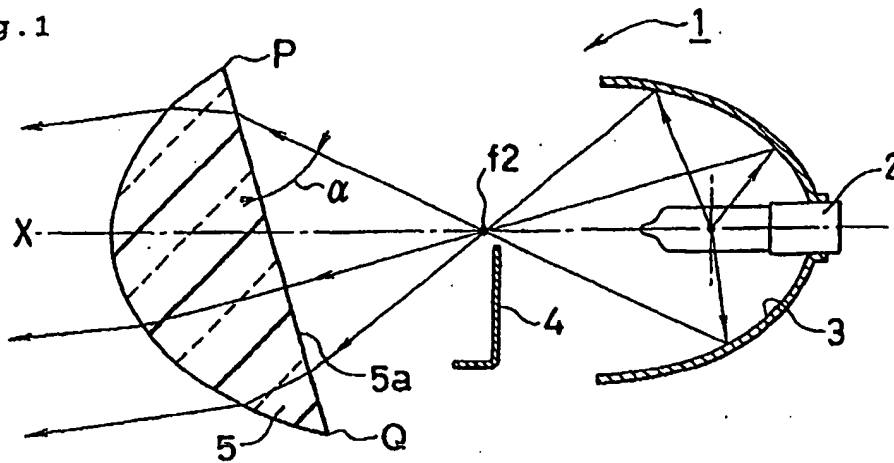
(74) Representative: Brown, John David
FORRESTER & BOEHMERT
Pettenkoferstrasse 20-22
80336 München (DE)

(54) Projector headlamp

(57) A conventional projector headlamp has low efficiency because an amount of light is shaded almost half by a shutter for a low-beam light distribution. In addition, only a projection lens is seen in the installed condition. In the projector headlamp (1), a vertical section passing through the center of a projection lens (5) in-

cludes a convex front surface and a flat rear surface (5a). A line connecting the upper end to the lower end on the rear surface (5a) is tilted to the vertical. Thus, the projection lens (5) has a prismatic action for directing the entire light downward. This is effective to reduce an amount of light to be shaded by a shutter (4) and provide improved brightness.

Fig. 1



EP 1 302 719 A1

Description

Field of the Invention

[0001] The present invention relates to a vehicular lamp and, more particularly, to a vehicular lamp for lighting such as a headlamp and a fog lamp. Specifically, it relates to a headlamp named a projector type, which comprises a spheroidal reflector having a first focus and a second focus, a projection lens, and a shutter optionally employed to configure a light distribution property by shading part of light unnecessary for the light distribution property.

Background Art

[0002] An arrangement of such the projector headlamp 90 in the art is exemplified in Fig. 7. It comprises an elliptical (e.g. spheroidal or composite ellipsoidal) reflector 91 having a first focus and a second focus. A light source 92 such as a filament in a halogen lamp and an arc in a metal-halide discharge tube is located at the first focus for converging it on the second focus f2.

[0003] If the projector headlamp 90 is employed to form a low-beam light distribution, a shutter 93 is arranged in the vicinity of the second focus f2 to shade part of upward light unnecessary for the low-beam light distribution. A projection lens 94 having a focus in the vicinity of the shutter 93 is employed to project light forward to obtain a desired light distribution property.

[0004] In the above conventional projector headlamp 90, however, the projection lens 94 or the only part seen from outside is made inevitably in the form of a convex lens having a convex front surface and a flat rear surface, resulting in a uniform shape and old-fashioned design disadvantageously.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0005] The present invention provides a projector headlamp as specific means for solving the above conventional subjects. The projector headlamp comprises a reflector having a first focus and a second focus; and a projection lens having a focus in the vicinity of the second focus for projecting a light image substantially located at the first focus. A vertical section passing through the center of the projection lens includes a convex front surface at the projection side of light to external and a flat rear surface opposing to the reflector. A line connecting the upper end to the lower end on the rear surface is tilted to the vertical. Alternatively, the projector headlamp comprises a reflector having a first focus and a second focus; and a projection lens having a focus in the vicinity of the second focus for projecting a light image substantially located at the first focus. A vertical section passing through the center of the projection lens includes a convex front surface at the projection side of light to external and a convex or concave rear surface

opposing to the reflector.

[0006] Other features and advantages of the invention will be apparent from the following description of the preferred embodiments thereof.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0007] The present invention will be more fully understood from the following detailed description with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is a cross-sectional view showing a first embodiment of the projector headlamp according to the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a cross-sectional view showing a second embodiment of the projector headlamp according to the present invention;

Fig. 3 is a cross-sectional view showing a third embodiment of the projector headlamp according to the present invention;

Fig. 4 is a cross-sectional view showing a fourth embodiment of the projector headlamp according to the present invention;

Fig. 5 illustrates a front view of the fourth embodiment;

Fig. 6 is a cross-sectional view showing a fifth embodiment of the projector headlamp according to the present invention; and

Fig. 7 is a cross-sectional view showing the prior art.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0008] The present invention will now be described in detail based on the drawings. Fig. 1 shows a first embodiment of the projector headlamp 1 according to the invention. Also in the present invention, like the prior art, the projector headlamp 1 comprises a light source 2, an elliptical or spheroidal reflector 3 for positioning the light source 2 at the location of the first focus, a shutter 4 optionally arranged in the vicinity of the second focus f2 to form a low-beam light distribution, if required, and a projection lens 5 for projecting a light beam shaped through the reflector 3 and shutter 4 in the lighting direction.

[0009] In the invention, the projection lens 5 may be formed by injection molding of a glass material or a resinous material similar to the prior art. In recent years, thanks to improved heat-resisting property and molding technology, it is possible to mold such a thick shape with non-uniform thickness as the projection lens 5 without forming any depression. In the first embodiment of the invention, a flat rear surface 5a is tilted. In a vertical section passing through the centerline X of the projection lens 5, the upper end P is located forward relative to the lower end Q in the lighting direction of the projector headlamp 1.

[0010] Thus, the projection lens 5 acts as an equivalent

lent that combines a prism for refracting light downward therewith. Accordingly, the entire light from the reflector 3 can be refracted downward at a certain angle. In consideration of the above action on the projector headlamp 1 for forming a low-beam light distribution by way of example, the low-beam light distribution is basically adjusted by the shutter 4 for shading part of light unnecessary for the low-beam light distribution so as not to contain upward light.

[0011] In the present invention, the projection lens 5 is provided with the prismatic action for refracting the entire light from the reflector 3 downward as described above, part of the light reflected from the reflector 3 or the upward light in the art can be converted into downward light or horizontal light. Accordingly, the amount of light shaded at the shutter 4 can be decreased compared to the prior art, resulting in an increase in the amount of light projected from the projector headlamp 1.

[0012] Fig. 2 shows a second embodiment of the projector headlamp 1 according to the present invention. In the first embodiment, the projection lens 5 is described as to have the rear surface formed flat. To the contrary, in the second embodiment, a projection lens 15 is formed to have such a rear surface 15a that exhibits a circular arc in a vertical section passing through the centerline X. In the preceding first embodiment, as described above, the amount of light from the projector headlamp 1 can be increased exactly. On the other hand, at the upper end P of the projection lens 5, the light reflected from the reflector 3 enters the rear surface of the projection lens 5 at a gentle angle α (see Fig. 1), which easily causes surface reflections.

[0013] Taking the above situation into consideration, in the second embodiment, the rear surface 15a of the projection lens 15 is shaped to have the prismatic action as described in the first embodiment. In addition, the light reflected from the reflector 3 is allowed to enter the rear surface at an angle as close to right angle as possible. This is effective to prevent the loss due to the surface reflection from occurring. Specifically, the rear surface is formed as a circular arc that has its center R at the second focus f2.

[0014] If the center R is determined at the location of the second focus f2, the light to be radiated virtually from the second focus f2 enters the projection lens 15 at almost right angle with no substantial surface reflection. In this case, however, the upper and lower parts of the shape (circular arc) of the rear surface 15a are symmetrical with respect to the centerline X, which loses the expected prismatic action (see Fig. 3). Thus, the center of the circular arc is determined at an appropriately elevated location. Therefore, a concave vertex S set in the rear surface 15a of the projection lens 15 is present in the proximity of the upper end P of the projection lens 15.

[0015] On formation of the rear surface 15a, the circular arc is rotated about an axis Y that connects the center R with the vertex S, or an axis almost parallel to

the centerline X, to obtain the rear surface 15a that is a curved surface in the form of an approximately recessed sphere. As for the rear surface 15a, the circular arc having the center R' on a line tilted to the centerline X and shown as an axis Z in the figure may be replaced with the approximately recessed sphere obtained by rotating about the axis Z.

[0016] The formation of the circular arc may cause upward and downward diffusions that are not much needed for the vehicular headlamp. Therefore, it is required to determine an appropriate diameter to keep the diffusions within a necessary range. Alternatively, the projection lens 15 may be appropriately designed to alter the curvature at the front surface to determine a desired diffusion angle.

[0017] Thus, in the projector headlamp 1 of the second embodiment, thanks to the prismatic action in the first embodiment, it is possible to reduce the amount of light to be shaded at the shutter 4. In addition, it is also possible to reduce the surface reflection at the rear surface 15a of the projection lamp 15. The synergy of both actions can impart a further brightness to the projector headlamp 1.

[0018] Fig. 3 shows a third embodiment of the projector headlamp 1 according to the present invention. The third embodiment exemplifies the projector headlamp 1 for a high-beam light distribution. In this case, the shutter 4 is not provided. Therefore, even though the prismatic action described in the first and second embodiments is provided, a particular effect is not found in the action for increasing the amount of light.

[0019] For the purpose of reducing the surface reflection at a rear surface 25a of a projector lens 25, the rear surface 25a is shaped in the form of a circular arc that has the center R almost located at the second focus f2. Therefore, the light from the reflector 3 can enter the projector lens 25 at right angle. This is effective to reduce the surface reflection at the rear surface 25a. As a result, an increase is expectable in the amount of light from the projector headlamp 1, together with less stray light caused from surface reflection and highly transparent lighting condition.

[0020] Figs. 4 and 5 show a fourth embodiment of the projector headlamp 1 according to the present invention. In the preceding second and third embodiments, the rear surfaces 15a, 25a of the projection lens 15, 25 are each configured in the form of the recessed sphere that is obtained by rotating a recessed circular arc about an appropriate axis. To the contrary, in the fourth embodiment, a rear surface 35a of a projection lens 35 is shaped in the form of a feature concave and ridged 35b, for example, a polygon inscribed the above circular arc. The depicted example is an application to the third embodiment shown in Fig. 3 and is practically produced using a mold for injection molding a resinous material.

[0021] Thus, when the projection lens 35 is observed from outside the projector headlamp 1, the ridges 35b formed in the rear surface 35a can be seen during light-

ing as well as non-lighting. As a result, an unprecedented novel appearance can be obtained. At the same time, since the light from the reflector 3 enters the projection lens 35 at near right angle, the amount of light can be increased expectedly.

[0022] Fig. 6 shows a fifth embodiment of the present invention, which is obtained by essentially turning the second embodiment upside down for the purpose of matching the design with the shape of the vehicle body 10 of the type of front end down named slant nose. (Accordingly, it is also obtained by turning the first embodiment upside down.) In the fifth embodiment, a projection lens 45 has a front surface also tilted upward to further emphasize a designing effect.

[0023] In this example, on the projection lens 45, the lower end Q is located forward in the lighting direction relative to the upper end P. Therefore, it is difficult to capture the light reflected at the upper half of the reflector 3, which serves as the major part for formation of the light distribution in the projector headlamp 1 of this type, resulting in a dark headlamp possibly. Accordingly, it is preferable to ensure the amount of light by altering the curvature of the upper half different from that of the lower half to displace either or both of the front and rear surfaces of the projection lens 45 closer to the reflector.

[0024] As obvious from the foregoing description, the projector headlamp according to the present invention comprises a reflector having a first focus and a second focus; and a projection lens having a focus in the vicinity of the second focus for projecting a light image substantially located at the first focus. A vertical section passing through the center of the projection lens includes a convex front surface at the projection side of light to external and a rear surface opposing to the reflector. A line connecting the upper end to the lower end on the rear surface is tilted to the vertical. Therefore, first, the light reflected from the reflector is refracted downward through the tilted rear surface. This is effective to reduce the amount of light to be shaded at the shutter and, in particular, to reinforce the amount of light in the low-beam light distribution that has been pointed out to have lack of the amount of light. Accordingly, the present invention is excellently effective to improve the performance of the projector headlamp of this type.

[0025] Second, the polygonal concave rear surface of the projection lens is possible to impart novel appearances through a variety of designs to the projector headlamp even though only the projection lens is observed when the projector headlamp is mounted on the vehicle body. Accordingly, the present invention is also excellently effective to improve the fine view of the projector headlamp of this type.

[0026] Having described the embodiments consistent with the invention, other embodiments and variations consistent with the invention will be apparent to those skilled in the art. Therefore, the invention should not be viewed as limited to the disclosed embodiments but rather should be viewed as limited only by the spirit and

scope of the appended claims.

[0027] In the present specification "comprises" means "includes or consists of" and "comprising" means "including or consisting of".

5 [0028] The features disclosed in the foregoing description, or the following claims, or the accompanying drawings, expressed in their specific forms or in terms of a means for performing the disclosed function, or a method or process for attaining the disclosed result, as
10 appropriate, may, separately, or in any combination of such features, be utilised for realising the invention in diverse forms thereof.

15 Claims

1. A projector headlamp, comprising:

a reflector having a first focus and a second focus; and
20 a projection lens having a focus in the vicinity of said second focus for projecting a light image substantially located at said first focus, wherein a vertical section passing through the center of said projection lens includes a convex front surface at the projection side of light to external and a flat rear surface opposing to said reflector, and wherein a line connecting the upper end to the lower end on said rear surface is tilted to the vertical.

2. A projector headlamp, comprising:

a reflector having a first focus and a second focus; and
35 a projection lens having a focus in the vicinity of said second focus for projecting a light image substantially located at said first focus, wherein a vertical section passing through the center of said projection lens includes a convex front surface at the projection side of light to external and a concave rear surface opposing to said reflector.

45 3. The projector headlamp according to claim 2, wherein said rear surface is concave and a line connecting the upper end to the lower end on said rear surface is tilted to the vertical.

50 4. The projector headlamp according to claim 2, wherein at least one of said convex front surface and said concave rear surface has an axis translated or tilted to the centerline of said projector headlamp.

55 5. The projector headlamp according to any one of claims 1-4, wherein said projection lens is composed of a resinous material.

Fig.1

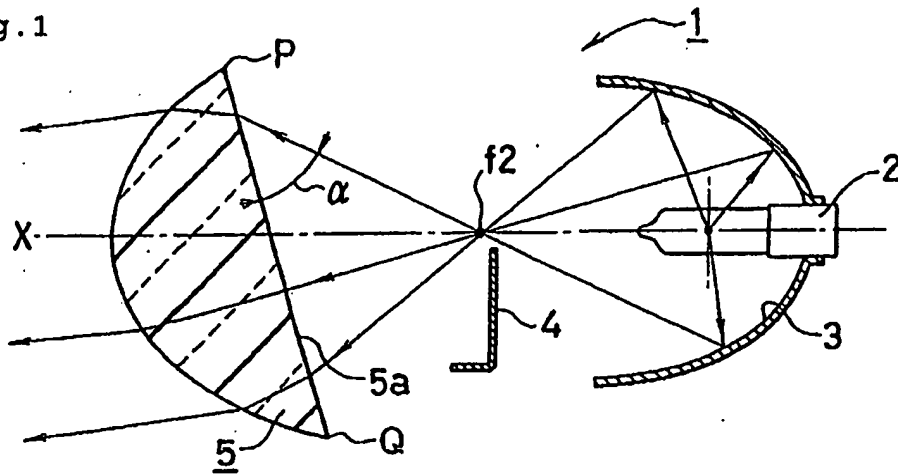


Fig.2

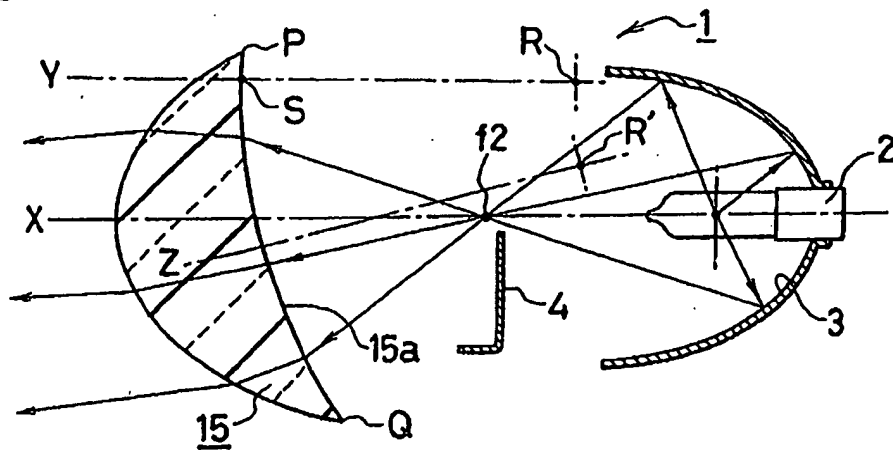


Fig.3

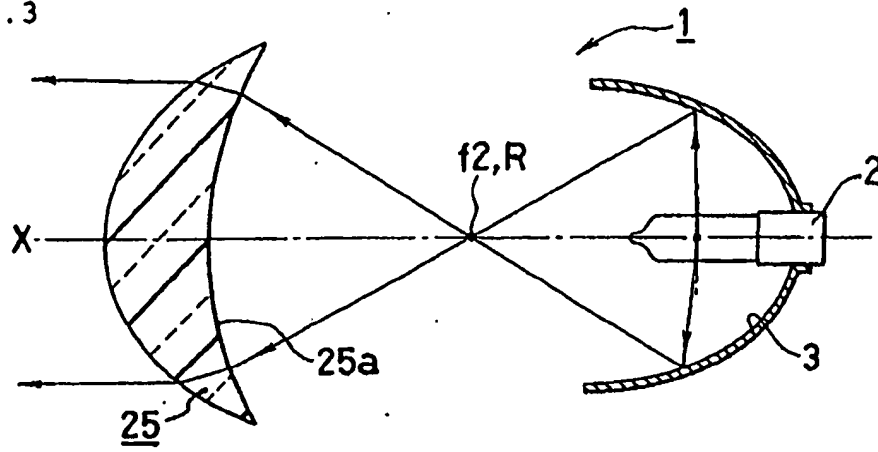


Fig.4

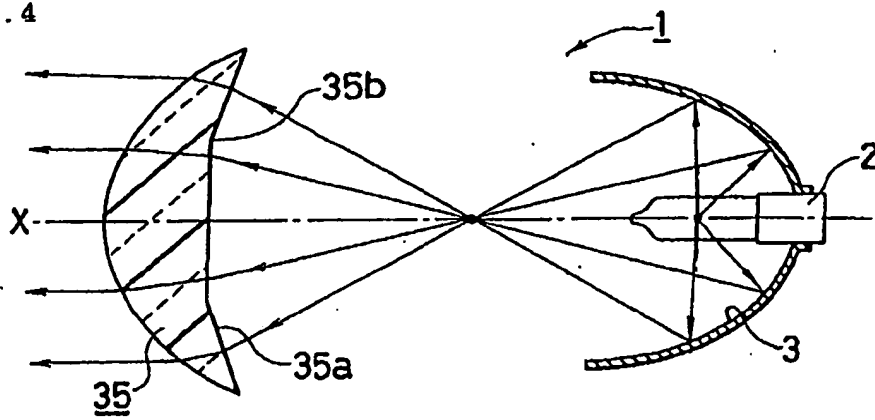


Fig.5

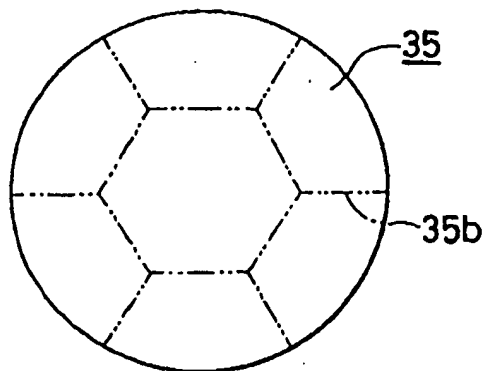


Fig. 6

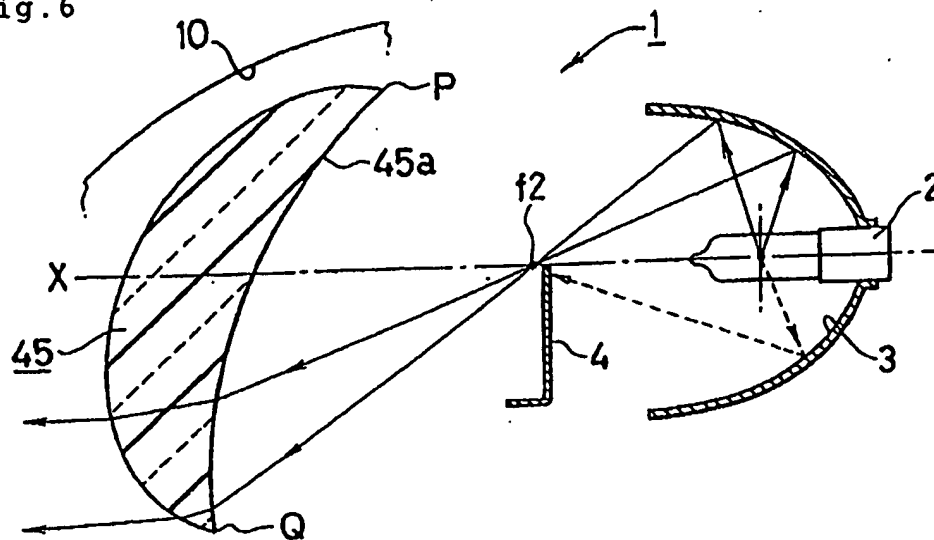
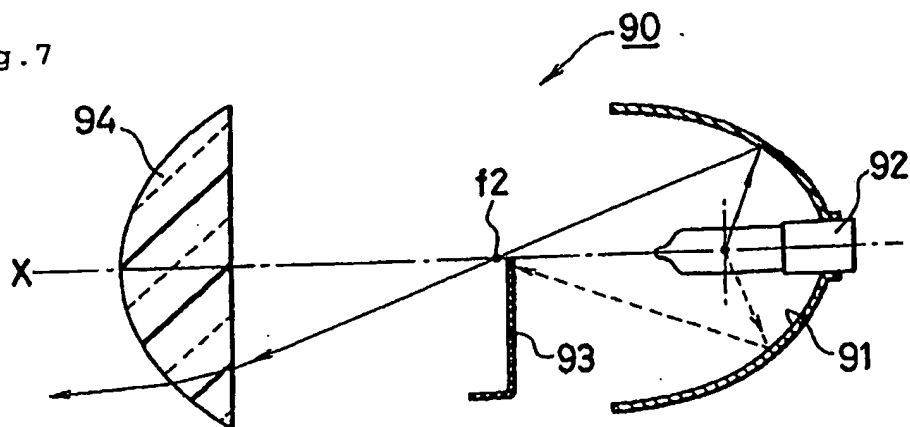


Fig. 7





European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 02 02 0242

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.7)
X	EP 0 325 254 A (ICHIKO INDUSTRIES LTD) 26 July 1989 (1989-07-26) * column 2, line 4 - line 28 * * column 3, line 23 - line 58 * * column 4, line 1 - line 16 * * figures 1,2 *	1	F21V5/04 F21S8/10 //F21W101:10
Y	---	3,5	
X	DE 33 11 762 A (BOSCH GMBH ROBERT) 4 October 1984 (1984-10-04) * page 5, line 3 - line 8 * * page 7, line 12 - line 22; figure 3A *	2	
Y	---	3,4	
X	US 5 422 793 A (KOBAYASHI SHOJI) 6 June 1995 (1995-06-06) * column 3, line 55 - line 68 * * column 4, line 1 - line 60 * * column 11, line 28 - line 46; figures 4,17 *	2	
Y	US 4 857 794 A (WATANABE SABURO) 15 August 1989 (1989-08-15) * column 2, line 20 - line 68 * * column 3, line 1 - line 15 * * column 7, line 48 - line 68 * * column 10, line 65 - line 68 * * column 11, line 1 - line 14; figures 11B,13 *	4	TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.7) F21V F21M
Y	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 2000, no. 24, 11 May 2001 (2001-05-11) -& JP 2001 191365 A (STANLEY ELECTRIC CO LTD), 17 July 2001 (2001-07-17) * abstract *	5	
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search MUNICH		Date of completion of the search 22 January 2003	Examiner Bader-Arboreanu, A
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date O : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document			

EPO FORM 1503 (03.02.94) (M/C01)



European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 02 02 0242

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.7)
P,A	<p>EP 1 225 386 A (ICHIKO INDUSTRIES LTD) 24 July 2002 (2002-07-24) * page 2, line 35 - line 40 * * page 5, line 30 - line 47 * * page 10, line 5 - line 10; figures 1,20B,20C *</p> <p>-----</p>	2-5	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.7)
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search MUNICH		Date of completion of the search 22 January 2003	Examiner Bader-Arboreanu, A
<p>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</p> <p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document</p> <p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons</p> <p>& : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>			

EPO FORM 1503 (03.02.02) (P01001)

**ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.**

EP 02 02 0242

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report.
The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on
The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

22-01-2003

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date		Patent family member(s)	Publication date
EP 0325254	A	26-07-1989	JP	1187702 A	27-07-1989
			JP	2017989 C	19-02-1996
			JP	7031921 B	10-04-1995
			DE	68914474 D1	19-05-1994
			DE	68914474 T2	28-07-1994
			EP	0325254 A2	26-07-1989
			US	4928213 A	22-05-1990

DE 3311762	A	04-10-1984	DE	3311762 A1	04-10-1984

US 5422793	A	06-06-1995	JP	2707391 B2	28-01-1998
			JP	6084401 A	25-03-1994
			DE	4329332 A1	03-03-1994
			GB	2271841 A ,B	27-04-1994

US 4857794	A	15-08-1989	JP	1017301 A	20-01-1989
			JP	1722676 C	24-12-1992
			JP	4010162 B	24-02-1992
			JP	1697304 C	28-09-1992
			JP	3061961 B	24-09-1991
			JP	63064201 A	22-03-1988
			DE	3729515 A1	10-03-1988
			FR	2603363 A1	04-03-1988
			GB	2195433 A ,B	07-04-1988

JP 2001191365	A	17-07-2001	NONE		

EP 1225386	A	24-07-2002	JP	2002216512 A	02-08-2002
			JP	2002216514 A	02-08-2002
			JP	2002216515 A	02-08-2002
			EP	1225386 A2	24-07-2002
			US	2002145370 A1	10-10-2002

EPO FORM P0139

For more details about this annex : see Official Journal of the European Patent Office, No. 12/82

**This Page is Inserted by IFW Indexing and Scanning
Operations and is not part of the Official Record**

BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images include but are not limited to the items checked:

- ☐ BLACK BORDERS
- ☐ IMAGE CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES
- ☐ ~~FADED~~ TEXT OR DRAWING
- ☒ BLURRED OR ILLEGIBLE TEXT OR DRAWING
- ☐ SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES
- ☐ COLOR OR BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS
- ☐ GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS
- ☐ LINES OR MARKS ON ORIGINAL DOCUMENT
- ☐ REFERENCE(S) OR EXHIBIT(S) SUBMITTED ARE POOR QUALITY
- ☐ OTHER: _____

IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.

As rescanning these documents will not correct the image problems checked, please do not report these problems to the IFW Image Problem Mailbox.